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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Ridhima		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	55401
Center	Online (Chandigarh)	Date	23rd July 19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art forms reflect the creativity inherent in rural areas. With reference to Worli :-

- It is made on mud or cowdung coated base with white rice paste mixed with gum. Thus, indigenous materials are used.
- Reflects the worship of Palghat or the Goddess of fertility in the Western Ghats, that is, it reflects traditional practices of worship.
- Geometric figures like triangles circles and rectangles are used.
- Found in the bordering areas of Maharashtra and

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Gujarat.

With reference to Gond arts in Madhya Pradesh:-

- Traditional deities are represented in the motifs.
- Traditional materials are used and natural primary colours, reflecting indigeneous painting technology.

Thus, tribal art forms in India reflect many aspects of rural creativity, coming from religion, painting material etc.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. Lord Cornwallis, as the governer general of India, introduced the 'Cornwallis code' or a series of judicial reform.

- Relieving the District magistrate from some of their judicial functions.
- Courts of circuit and Sadar Nizami Adalat were set up for civil cases.
- Beneath these lay the Registrar's courts headed by Europeans and the subordinate courts by Indians.
- Rule of Law was clearly codified and equality before law was promoted.

However, a striking feature was the rigid and

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complete exclusion of Indians from it.

- It was explicitly laid down that all posts that paid above Rs 3000 a year would be reserved for Europeans. Thus, Indians were excluded from higher posts.
- The rule of Law had one exception - Europeans had separate courts and could be tried only by European judges in criminal cases.

In fact, judicial parity between Indians and Europeans was a key demand of intellectuals like Rammohun Roy, Derozio etc.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. (150 words) 10

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Revolutionary movements were an integral part of the freedom struggle and got a great fillip in the 1920s and 1930s.

In Punjab; it was spearheaded by the Hindustan Republican Association set up by Ramprasad Bismil, Sachin Sanyal and Bhagwaticharan Vohra.

- After the Kakori conspiracy case in 1925, the organisation was regrouped as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, demanding a United States of India and a socialist future.
- Bhagat Singh was a key contributor to the revolutionary movement in Punjab :-

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- His emphasis on Socialism as the system that made the exploitation of man by man impossible set the course for the future of the HSRA.
- His unyeilding focus on Secularism was a unifying factor.
- Youth Politics got a fillip through Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Lahore Students Union.
- Revolutionary activity like throwing bombs on the Central Legislative Assembly, killing Saunders after Lajpat Rai's murder, and using his execution for propaganda through rallying cries of Inqulab Zindabad.

In Bengal it was spearheaded by Surya Sen and his revolutionary Chittagong group.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. (150 words) 10

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the Aftermath of the World war II, the Marshall Plan was a plan providing financial aid to the battered European nations ravaged by war. It was also aimed at stemming the rising tide of Communism in Europe.

In many ways, it became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes- East and West :-

1) Eastern European nations were sharing geographically close borders with the USSR, that reacted to the Marshall plan with cominform, to consolidate the power of the

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left wing governments.

2) Financial aid under the marshall plan helped the Western European nations rebuild their economies.

- By 1991, the conditions of the workers in the Western Europe was better than in the Eastern part, and this became a reason for the downfall of USSR.

3) In contrast the USSR focussed on exploiting resources from its sphere of influence, since it was engaged in a show of power with USA in the cold war.

Mass pauperisation in the East stood in stark contrast to the prosperity of the West. This was very prominent in East and West Germany, subsequent ~~blood~~ blockade and the fall of the Berlin wall.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. (150 words) 10

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded Labour refers to the forcible extraction of work from a person without adequate remuneration. Even though the Constitution clearly prohibits it under Art. 23, it still persists in many ways.

Causes of Persistance :-

1) Intergenerational bondage : where people are often pledged as children to the exploiter, and lack the choice to resist. This is often due to loans that they or their parents may have taken and are unable to repay.

2) Debt bondage due to loans that one is unable to repay forced labour in the money-

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lenders premises occurs.

3) Social factors like caste can cause bondage by bonding to traditional occupations.

4) The Supreme Court recognises Economic Coercion as a form of bondage, where people lack choice due to poverty.

Suggestions:-

1) Implementing an awareness program nationwide.

2) Schemes like the PENCIL portal to rescue Child labour can be useful.

3) Regulation of usurious moneylending especially in tribal areas.

4) Identifying bonded labour hotspots and providing compensation, protection and rehabilitation to bonded labourers rescued.

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Many factors enhance the risk for drug abuse initiation or continuation by youth:-

(1) Presence of drug suppliers in the vicinity
- for instance, Punjab is a hotspot due to influx of Narcotics from the opium growing regions of Kasol (Himachal Pradesh) and Pakistan.

(2) Representation in popular culture like movies etc. makes the prospect of trying drugs attractive.

(3) Peer pressure from classmates or friends.

(4) Absence of accessible de-addiction centers, counselling and healthcare.

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Measures that can be taken to address this :-

(1) Proper implementation of the Narcotics, drugs and Psycotropic Substances act
- In fact, recently, death penalty for drug suppliers and repeat offenders has been proposed.

(2) Cracking down on supply networks, drug peddlers etc.

(3) Cross-border narco-terrorism from Pakistan must be handled

(4). ~~through~~ Identifying drug addicts in schools and workplaces and setting in place a protocol for standard treatment and deaddiction.

(5) mainstreaming deaddiction centers and spreading awareness

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. (150 words) 10

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the free movement of people, information and goods across international borders. In India, post the 1991 economic reforms it has had many impacts:-

~~POSITIVE impact~~ :-

(1) Globalisation has led to cross-border movement of people and given a great boost to our I.T. Industry and the service sector of the economy, bringing more affluency.

(2) It has benefitted the consumer with better products at competitive prices, making Indian more CONSUMERIST.

(3) Impact on the industry has been manifold:-

- While industry benefits from technology transfer and imports they lose out due to competition.

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(4) Family structures are changing through the introduction of marriages to NRIs, long distance marriages and rising divorce rates.

- Moreover, the migration of educated professionals is causing a wedge in the traditional joint family.
- In centers like Bangalore, Gurgaon etc, child care centers have come up, along with old-age homes, since respect for aging parents has gone down.

(5) Attributes of caste and religion are not as strong when it comes to everyday life but appear at the time of one's marriage or politics.

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8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton textile industry in India consists of two elements - Spinning and Weaving.

While spinning is centred around the cotton-growing belt in the Deccan, weaving is highly decentralised and different forms of art are encouraged, like Ikat weaving, Bandhni, etc

Many factors affect this distribution :-

1) Presence of cotton growing belt in the Deccan.

2) Historical presence of industry and mills as in case of Surat.

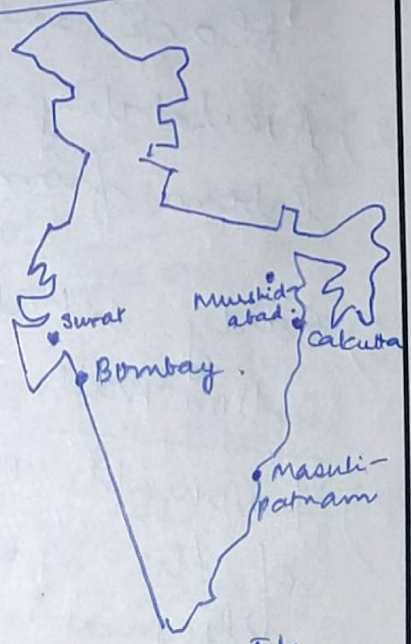

fig. Cotton textile industry in India.

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3) near an export location or a port.

4) Government policy and encouragement through SEZs etc.

This industry is greatly localised around the Maharashtra - Gujarat region because:-

1) Proximity to the cotton growing belt in the Deccan black soil region.

2) Availability of migrant labour from UP., Bihar etc.

3) Early establishment of cotton mills by entrepreneurs.

4) favourable industrial policy of the Government of Gujarat.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems are impacted by increasing GHGs and global warming in the following ways:-

(1) Increasing sea levels and submerging coastlines affect the flora and fauna on the sea shore

(2) Melting ice-caps and glaciers in the polar regions has endangered the species like the Penguin, Polar bears etc; that need surface areas.

(3). Increasing GHGs lead to greater absorption of ~~CO_2 in~~ Carbon Dioxide by the Ocean.
- This leads to OCEAN ACIDIFICATION and endangers

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the shells of clams, turtles etc (molluscs).

(4) Increasing GHGs may cause CARBON FERTILISATION or an increase in flora in the ocean, This may cause ALGAL BLOOM and death of organisms due to toxicity.

(5) Saltwater intrusion endangers mangroves as seen in Sundarbans.

(6) Rising water temperature may cause CORAL BLEACHING.

Measures that can be taken :-

(1) Stemming the tide of Global warming through Paris Agreement, reduced pollution etc.

(2) Treatment of GHGs through the particulate filters etc. before release into atmosphere.

(3) Carbon Sequestration in the terrestrial habitat

(4) cooling effluent before releasing, so that thermal pollution is stopped.

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10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. (150 words) 10

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

A polar vortex is a low-pressure air circulation that develops in the polar regions of the Arctic and the Antarctic.

This low pressure region is kept in place by the POLAR JET STREAM in the upper atmosphere, and consists of cold air circulating in the poles.

There are two major jet streams at both ~~boths~~ poles, in the tropopause and the stratosphere respectively.

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The circulation of these jet streams, influenced by the Coriolis force keeps the cold region limited to the poles.

Recently sub-zero temperatures in the North American and Northern European regions as far south as florida have been observed.

(1) Weakening of the polar jet stream due to the rising temperatures in these regions and reducing temperature differences

(2) Moreover polar temperatures rise faster, and so this effect is compounded.

(3) As this jet stream weakens, the cold air flows downwards in the lower atmosphere, causing frost and cold air circulation.

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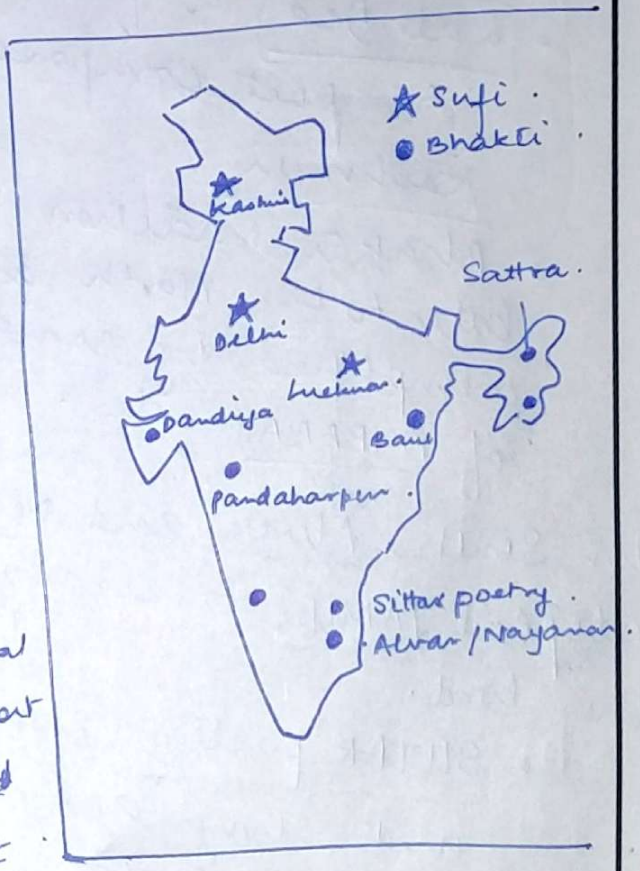
11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature saw the rise of devotional poetry in almost all the regions and languages of the country.

The Bhakti and Sufi traditions readily adopted the languages of the people as opposed to traditional practices that were confined to Sanskrit.



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In the North, the Sufi tradition grew and adopted the languages of URDU and HINDI, especially in the regions of Kashmir, Lucknow, Delhi etc., that were the seat of the ~~[illegible]~~ rulers of the time.

- Lal Ded a famous kashmiri poet composed in Kashmiri.
- Bhakti tradition came much later to the North and is exemplified by compositions of MIRABAI etc.

In South, Alvars and Nayanars adopted TAMIL to sing praises of the lord.

- SITTAR poetry was patronised and sung against the atrocities of the caste system etc. in tamil, telugu etc.

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The North-Eastern tradition exemplifies

- Naam-Samkirtana and Sattriyas in Assam under Shankaracharya. (15th cen).
- Manipur Samkirtana and devotional poetry in Manipur.

In the East,

- Baul Sangeet in Bengal, was a combination of Bhakti and Sufi traditions.

In the West, Abhangs often in MARATHI were sung by those worshipping Vithoba.

Thus, the powerful devotional poetry dominates all major languages in medieval India.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Major changes by the Government of India Act, 1919 [Montague Chelmsford Reforms] are :-

(1) DYARCHY or the rule of two in provinces :-
- Reserved subjects were administered by governors and the Executive Councils.
- Transferred subjects administered by governor on advice of council of elected ministers.

(2) Division of subjects of legislation into the central, provincial and concurrent lists

(3) Residual subjects with the Governor general.

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(4) Reservation extended to Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Indian Christians and Muslims, along with separate Electorates.

(5) Federal Public Service Commission set up for recruitment to Civil Services.

(6) Central government still not responsible but had BICAMERAL legislature.

Significance as a historic landmark :-

(1) The extension of separate electorates had the effect of many pressure groups demanding similar concessions like Dalits under Ambedkar, risking the unity of Indians

(2) Dyarchy was not practical since the government exercised minute control over the important subjects

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and kept them reserved.

- This experience made the introduction of responsible government a key demand in the freedom struggle.

(3) Council entry of Congressmen at the provincial levels filled the political vaccum.

- Propaganda in the legislatures increased popularity of the movement.
- Defeat of the Public Safety Bill exemplified the civil rights of Indians.

Thus, Government of India Act 1919 was a significant historic landmark.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The British conquest of India was made easier by the fragmented polity that prevailed; as shown in the figure. Several semi-autonomous states under the nominal authority of the Mughal empire existed. Post the 1757 Battle of Plassey, the British had control of the revenues of Bengal; which allowed it to ~~win~~ win the Anglo-Carnatic wars against

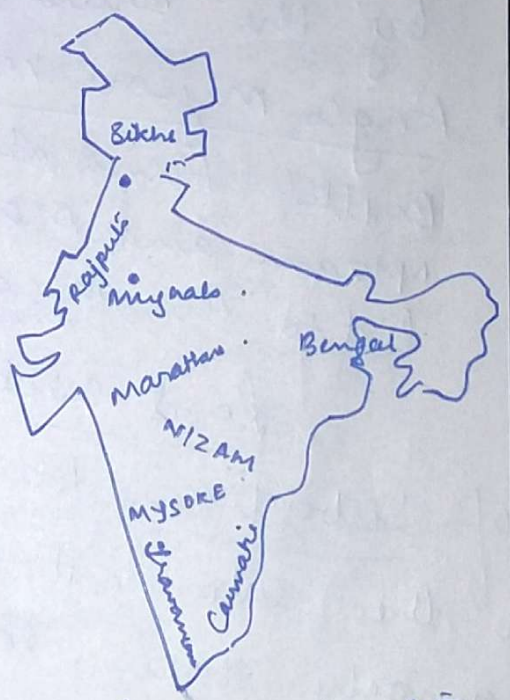

fig: fragmented polity

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the French supported successor Chanda Sahib. Interfering in succession disputes was a key strategy henceforth.

Absence of modern nationalism in India allowed the British to conquer it using Indian soldiers.

- Anglo Maratha wars in 1772, 1803 and 1815 were won by the British.
- Anglo Mysore wars where the British found allies in the Nizam and Marathas finally led to the defeat of Tipu.

Lord Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary Alliance led to the subordination of many princely states. The disbandment of their armies and the dominance of the British Resident

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led to decline of the Protectorate. Outright war and assumption of previously recognised rulers title was also used.

Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation in the mid 19th century antagonised many rulers like Jhansi, Satara etc. ~~Lucknow~~ • Annexation of Awadh was a key factor in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

• Annexation of Sindh in 1853 and that of Punjab in 1818 consolidated British hold over the subcontinent.

The Revolt of 1857 subsequently posed a challenge to colonial Authority.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. (250 words) 15

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord was signed in the backdrop of the Sri-Lankan Civil war being fought by the Buddhist majority Sinhalas and the minority Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

The Tamils resisted the march of majoritarianism in the form of discriminatory laws, and apartheid-like residential segregation.

Historically, Sinhalas considered Tamilians as Indian immigrants, who were brought in by the British, and refused to

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grant full civil rights.

Internal politics in India was also affected as the Indian tamils denounced this treatment of Sri Lankan tamils, and demanded action from the Indian Government.

Indo - Sri Lanka Peace Accord of 1987 exemplified the Indian concerns about the treatment of Tamilians. Ensuring basic civil rights and legal equality for Tamilians in return for peace and extermination of terror groups operating in India and Sri Lanka like the Liberation of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a key provision.

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Critical Assessment :-

- Though the scourge of terror subsided in Sri Lanka, the Tamils still suffer from subtle forms of majoritarianism.
- Tamils have entered Sri Lankan legislatures and government through policies like reservation.
- However, new faultlines in Sri Lanka have emerged.
  - Recent blasts in Colombo by ISIS have led to a religious faultline.
- In India, it led to the assassination of Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi.
- Refugee camps along the Tamil Kerala border still await assistance and rehabilitation.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 2011 Census estimates a 30% approximately urban population in India. UN reports indicate that by 2050, India will have more than 50% urban population. Thus, India is becoming increasingly urban, and the no. of urban poor are also increasing.

Challenges faced by urban poor

1) Sanitation, dilapidated housing and temporary infrastructure in slum areas.

2) Crime and delinquency, along with drugs and prostitution prevailing in these regions affect quality of

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life, especially for women.

3) Churning poverty coupled with high prices of the city affect the poor.

4) Lack of facilities like water piping, sanitation etc.

5) Very small living spaces.

6) Detachment from families.

7) Vulnerability of migrants is exemplified in the recent violence in Mumbai and Gujarat against Bihari migrants.
   - Sons of the Soil theory and Insider - outsider complex prevails.

8) Poor financial independence of local bodies and developmental disparity.

It is imperative that these challenges are addressed expediently.

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1) Human rights and rights as citizens of the urban poor are threatened by the living conditions.

2) India's ranking on International fora like standard of living by Oxfam needs improvement.

3) Right to life of citizens

4) Vulnerable women, dalits, tribals, migrants, children suffer.

Steps taken by the government include PM Awas Yojana for affordable housing.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment. (250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्रायः सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often violated in consonance with society's values and traditions.

(1) MARITAL RAPE is not yet criminalised in India, and it is argued that the criminalisation may be against the institution of marriage in India.

(2) RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION to procreate in Islam ~~and~~ Christianity and Hindusim creates a pressure on the married couples.

(3) SOCIAL DESIRE FOR A MALE CHILD leads to incidents of

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female foeticide, often against the woman's will.

- The Economic Survey 2017-18 estimates that many families are going for more children in pursuit of a male child, showing a son-meta preference.
- Pressure from society for a male child afflicts many women.

(4) CULTURAL PRACTICES like female genital Mutilation in the Bohra community impinge on reproductive health of women.

(5) SOCIAL STIGMA against abortion and not having children often pressurises women to conform.

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(6) JOINT FAMILY and residence at the husband's house impinge on women's rights as they often ~~int~~ interfere in family planning.

Thus, violation of women's rights are often ingrained in society's values and traditions.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land degradation Neutrality refers to a ~~sat~~ situation where land degradation is controlled to an extent where it is not increasing ~~act~~ as before the Earth regenerates land. This is a term defined in the United Nations convention to combat Desertification, as a key goal, especially for the DRYLAND areas consisting of arid, semi-arid and dry tropical deserts.

Significance :-

1) This term defines a threshold or a goal in terms of reversing land degradation

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2) It provides a measure to judge countries efforts in this direction.

3) Achieving land degradation neutrality can have many beneficial consequences :-

a) Improved agricultural productivity and consequent food security.

b) Biodiversity of the desert and dryland regions is protected, both floral and faunal.

c) Dependent human population prospers.

Steps required to achieve it :-

1) On the National Government's parts a commitment to

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international initiatives like UNCCD, and submission to the assessment process can go a long way.

2) Land Degradation Neutrality Fund set up by UNCCD in association with private sector can help fund this
- Creating funding opportunities like corporate donations CSR, crowdfunding etc.

3) Roping in private sector as seen in case of corporate Environmental Responsibility in India.

4) Promoting sustainable agricultural practices like organic farming, Crop Rotation etc.

5) Preventing deforestation and diversion of forest land.

6) Preventing excess fertilizer usage by rationalising subsidy.

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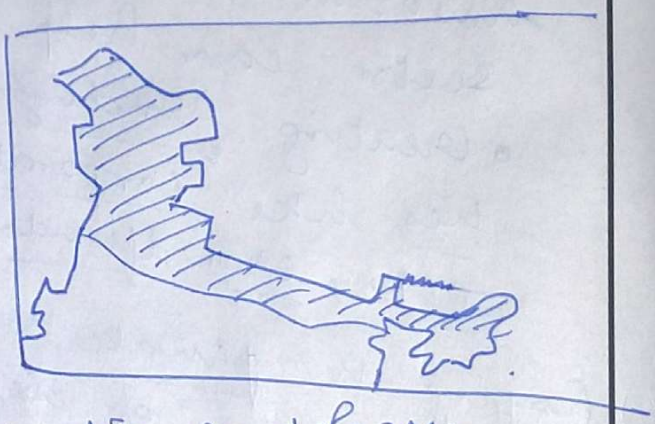
18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगोलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Geographical significance of the Hindukush Himalayan region :-

1) Presence of the high mountain ranges of the Great Himalayas (Himadri), Shivalik and Lesser Himalayas stems the inflow of cold weather from the tibetian cold desert region



2) Winter Rainfall or 'Mahawat' due to western disturbances, as well as South-West Monsoon occur due to the blockage of moisture laden winds by the Himalayas.

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3) Flow of perennial rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra etc. starts here.

Economic significance :-

1) By affecting the monsoon, this region indirectly affects agriculture and Plantation.

2) Heavy flooding in the Eastern regions due to perennial rivers and rainfall affects the lives and infrastructure.

3) Tourism in the Himalayan belt, especially Uttarakhand and Kashmir for pilgrimage and sightseeing boosts revenue.

4) Hydroelectric projects set up.

Changing critical features

1) Glacial melting as highlighted by the HINDUKUSH ASSESSMENT REPORT is causing changing levels of river water flow and changing river ecology.

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2) Rising temperatures in the Hindukush - Himalayan belt

~~and~~
3) Inflow of Black Carbon from the Western Disturbances of the Mediterranean was recently reported.

Consequences :-

1) changing ecology of the himalayas may cause the extinction of many species like Snow Leopard due to lack of prey.
2) flooding of river valleys may cause loss of life.
3) River ecology may also be damaged due to siltation

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. (250 words) 15

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The most accepted reasoning behind the Earth's magnetism is the movement of the liquid core of the Earth, where ferromagnetic materials like Nickel and Iron are present. Thus the core is also called the 'Ni Fe' layer.

With the rotation of the Earth, and consequent CORIOLIS FORCE there is movement in these materials and CONVECTIONAL CURRENTS cause a change in

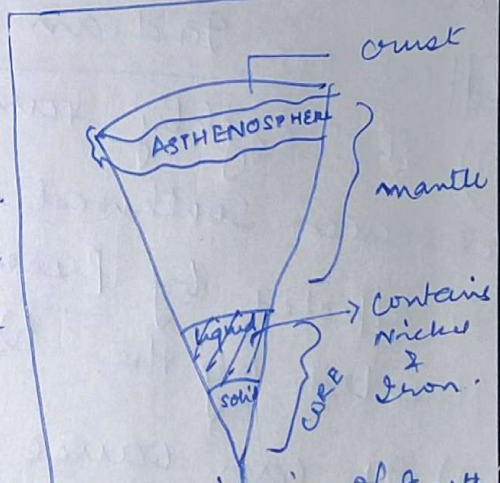

fig: interior of Earth

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magnetism.

Recently, a spatial variation of the magnetic field has been observed, due to anomalies of the magnetic field that are present in different regions.

- Magnetic field is stronger in some regions than others due to the unequal distribution of these ferro-magnetic materials over the geological timeline.

Temporal variation of the magnetic field is best exemplified in the changing magnetic equator as seen in case of movement away from Canada and Alaska over time.

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- This can be attributed to movement in the course of time of these materials.
- They affect navigation and operation of magnets in industries.

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20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Ans] Walker circulation is an upper atmospheric phenomenon that occurs in the Indo-pacific region. It includes the upwelling of water off the coast of the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Effect on Indian monsoon :-

1) The highly variable Indian Southwest monsoon is affected by Pressure differences created by the Walker circulation

2) It can cause untimely rains and drought in the Indian subcontinent and the Pacific respectively.

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3) It may strengthen the Indian monsoon due to the differential rainfall patterns that it brings.

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

An Independent fiscal council was suggested by NK Singh, the chairman of the 15th Finance commission.

NEED :-

1) Poor forecasting :
- 12 of 20 budgets since ~~20~~ 1998 had expenditure underestimation and 18 out of 20 overestimated revenue.

2) Populist pressures like loan waivers (2008 All India loan waiver), etc. may promote excess expenditure.

3) Impartial monitoring of the revenue and expenditure.

4) Reducing government debt as per Fiscal Responsibility and Budget management Act (FRBM) targets of 40% (Center)

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5) Constitutional responsibility under Art 293.

6) Lack of oversight for central expenditure :-
- for states there are safe-guards like in case of loans owed; they can't borrow without permission.

7) Use of cesses, surcharges that are not in the divisible pool.

8) Creative Accounting to subvert responsibility
eg. 'PRIMARY DEFICIT'.

9) Reducing government debt so that:-
→ credit ratings improve.
→ Investment promoted.

IMF also sees IFC as a standard best practice in accountability and transparency

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. (150 words) 10

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Exports carry immense potential in revitalising employment.

↳ Export-heavy industries like software, IT, leather and textiles generate massive employment opportunities, especially for the small entrepreneurs, MSMEs etc.

Thus, steps must be taken to enhance export competitiveness from India :-

1) Following a cluster based approach, promoting :-
- Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
- Coastal Economic zones [Sagarmala]

2) Reforming SEZs along the lines of Baba Kalyani committee.

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3) following the Agricultural export policy recommendations.

Strategic	Operational
1. HOLISTIC approach (value chain)	1. Cluster led approach.
2. Involve STATES & Decentralise	2. Involve Private Sector
3. INSTITUTIONS	3. Research and development
	4. Indigenous goods

4) Improving logistics competence and reducing cost (currently 14% of GDP) by multi-modal transport etc.

5) Soft loans as per our EXIM policy
↳ Exim Bank already provides buyer's credit.

6) Credit linked subsidy for MSMEs

Thus, revitalising exports will enhance employment.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

The main features of the National mineral Policy, 2019 are:-

1) Industry status to mining sector.

2) Long term export - import policy.

3) Dedicated mining corridors.

4) Intergenerational equity.

It can help ensure sustainable and responsible mining due to provisions of Intergenerational equity, which promotes:-

- Proper forecasting of Environment & mining needs.
- Environmental Impact assessment.
- Resource availability

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It can prevent reckless exploitation by corporate agencies.

Moreover, compensation to affected people along the lines of PM Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana is considered.

However, the policy doesn't consider the short term impact of mining in the terms of pollution of water, air and soil or on agriculture and food security.

Overall, while it is useful, these aspects also merit consideration.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. (150 words) 10

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM-JI-VAN Yojana promotes eco-friendly biofuels.

Salient features :-

1. Promotion of 2G biofuel manufacturing plants through VIABILITY GAP funding (VGF)
2. Promoting research in Biofuels.
3. Promoting use of waste and broken foodgrains, sugarcane residue, molasses, etc. to be harnessed.
4. Promoting market linkage by specifying ethanol blending ratio for ~~fuels~~ fuels.

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The vision of the National policy on Biofuels, promoting the use of 1G Biofuels and scaling up 2G Biofuels is met to a large extent.

Moreover, market linkages ensure that an economy of scale develops. Private manufacturing and research in biofuels promoted by VGP can help scale up the 2G biofuels.

Thus, the vision of the National Policy on Biofuels is specially fulfilled by PM-JI-VAN yojana

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. (150 words) 10

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The ZNBF concept of Subhas Palekar is an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture:-

1. Reducing capital usage by:-
   a) Not using artificial irrigation, since irrigation heavy water guzzling varieties aren't utilised.
   b) Not using conventional fertilizer, that can be expensive, or modified seeds.

2. Instead of chemical fertilizer, the following is promoted:-
   a) BIJAMRITA: Mixture of jaggery, lime and cowdung to coat the seats before sowing.
   b) JIVAMRITA use of natural fertilizer like manure,

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from cowdung, so as to not kill soil organisms or insects that fertilise or pollinate the crop.

As the focus on intensive farming in Green Revolution belt shows up costs and environmental damage, ZNBF is an important alternative.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. (150 words) 10

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

The United Nations Environment Programme estimates that by 2050, there will be more plastic than fish in the sea (by mass).

IMPLICATIONS of plastic pollution on marine life :-

1. Leaching of harmful chemicals like BISPHENOL-A that plastics may emit.

2. Biomagnification of ~~plastics~~ pollutants like DDT that attach themselves to plastic particles and get ingested by organisms across the food chain.

3. Even non-reactive plastics may be ingested by marine organisms and are a choking

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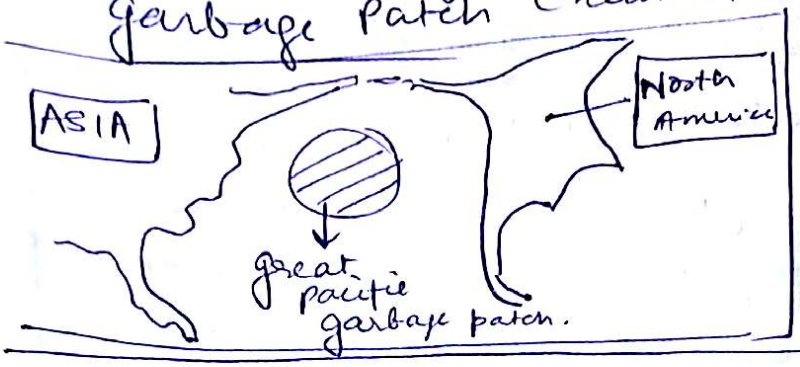
hazard.

4. formation of the great Pacific garbage Patch (near Hawaii).



Measures to address :-

1) controlling usage of single-use plastics and microbeads.
↳ India recently committed to eliminating them by 2025

2) The HONOLULU strategy on marine debris.

3) Proper waste management strategy for plastic waste

4)

Plastics affect marine life adversely, and may back-track our achievements on Sustainable Development goal 14 (Life Below water).

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. (150 words) 10

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The BS-Norms are vehicular emission norms based on the 'Euro' norms standards. From BS I to BS VI, they represent stronger standards in emission reduction, technology use for emissions and monitoring.

Recently, keeping the adverse pollution situation in Delhi in view, the Government advanced the BS-VI standards ~~stan~~ deadline to 2020, skipping stage V altogether.

SIGNIFICANCE :-

1.) BS VI involves stricter norms to tackle pollution :-

- Selective Catalytic Convertor technology to reduce NO_2 (oxides of Nitrogen) to N_2 (Nitrogen)

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- Sulphur emissions to go from 50 ppm (BS-IV) to 10 ppm
- PM (particulate matter) concentration reduced by 80%
- Real time monitoring.

2.) It will help fulfill our commitment under the Paris Agreement.

3.) Tackling air pollution and its effects on
- health
- Biodiversity
- climate
- Economy (3% GDP)

CHALLENGES :-

1) The already suffering Auto industry will incur costs on account of unsold inventory and upgrades

2) Market Distortion : Companies like Maruti are considering discontinuing diesel variants due to BS-VI norms.

3) Change in manufacturing processes needed. Retrofitting won't suffice.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? (150 words) 10

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes represent a region of very intense gravity, where even light can't escape. They were first propounded in Einstein's theory of Relativity.

Challenges in imaging a Black hole :-

1. They are located at very large distances.
   ↳ The recently imaged ~~bo~~ blackhole was from another galaxy (Messier 87)

2. The heavy atmosphere of gases create distortion in imaging the black holes. As such there is a lot of NOISE that distorts signal strength.

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3. Bending of light due to gravity around the Black hole

Recently, the first image showing the Event horizon of a black hole was produced by the Event Horizon Telescope. It overcame the above challenges by :-

1. Capturing an encircling photon on the event horizon [Last photon ring]

2. Usage of multiple telescopes in conjunction to receive a focussed image and reduce errors due to noise.

3. Long lengths of the telescopes used (Almost 3 km).

This was a break through in the research of an otherwise little known celestial object.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential.
(150 words) 10

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure. (150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Communication networks pose ~~both threats to the networks and~~ the following threats to internal security.

Through the Network	To the Network.
1. Usage of ICT for warfare: Cyber offensive agencies in USA and China.	1. Threat to Critical Infrastructure through hacking, or sabotage from state or non-state actors.
2. Non-state actors can use it for terror propaganda and → Recruitment on social media (ISIS) → Opaque funding (Bitcoin) → Remote control of terror attack.	2. WEF Global Risks Report highlights increasing cybersecurity vulnerability to India.
	3. Virus, malware, bots etc. ↳ Gravity RAT, Petya, etc.

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3. Promoting insurgency and organised crime
   - → sale of wild animals on the Internet
   - → funding.

4. Psycological war → eg. Blue whale game

4. Financial loss due to hacking of networks like stock exchange etc.

5. Fake news.

Steps taken by government :-

1. Considering setting up a Defence Cyber Agency.
2. A Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) set up.
   - ↳ CERT-Fin for financial crimes.
3. Amendments to IT Act.
4. Talks of setting up a social media monitoring cell.
5. Dissemination of real news on e-governance portals.

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. (250 words) 15

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable energy (VRE) comprises energy from sources like hydro, wind, tidal etc; that are renewable, but also variable in nature.

As per the Electricity Act 2003, it is mandatory under Renewable Purchase obligation to sell VRE on part of state DISCOMs.

IMPORTANCE of integrating VRE:

1.) Sustainable, as opposed to traditional fossil fuels that may be exhausted someday.

2. International commitments
- → Paris Agreement, ISA
- → Sustainable Development goals
- → Mission Innovation.

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3. It is often more eco-friendly
   - Solar, wind and hydel power don't pollute like coal powered energy.
4. Rising energy needs merit more sources.
5. Financial security on account of Capital Account Deficit for our large oil import bill.
6. India's goals on VRE.
   - 40% Renewable by (2022).
   - 175 GW Renewable by 2022.

CHALLENGES in integrating VRE:

1. Variable nature of VRE from Solar, hydel etc. energy needs BACKUP supply from fixed source.

2. Nascent technology in ~~both~~ :-
   a) Producing VRE.
   b) Storage of VRE for the future
   c) Integrating VRE with fixed sources.

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3. Cost competitiveness as opposed to cheap coal fired plants.
   ↳ Recently, Maharashtra revoked the Renewable Purchase obligation.

4. Dual control of center and states prevent an integrated approach.

STEPS to be taken :-

1. Mission-mode integration.
2. State subsidy for VRE plants.
3. Promoting Research in renewable energy storage and scaling.
   ↳ Currently 90% of our solar batteries are imported.
4. Leveraging International Solar Alliance (ISA) and Mission Innovation.

Integrating VRE will be a sustainable solution to our energy woes.

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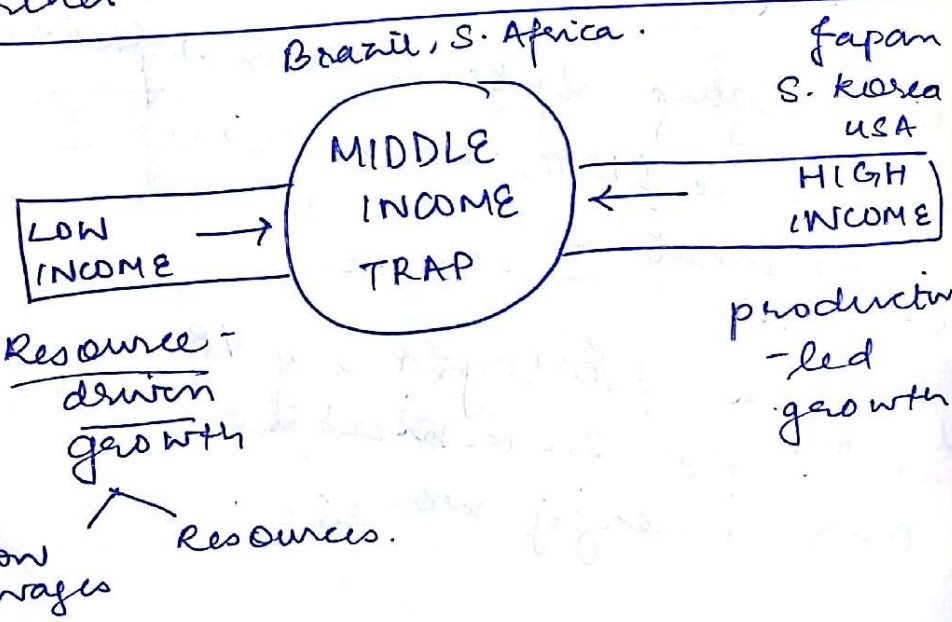
12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? (250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

PM's Economic Advisory Council member has warned of India falling into the 'Middle Income trap'.

PHENOMENON :-

As economies grow using resource driven, low income, low wage ~~strag~~ strategies, they reach middle income stage and are unable to expand further.



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REASONS behind it :-

1. Inability to shift growth strategies from resource driven to productive growth.
   ↳ for instance a reluctance to automate for ~~no~~ fear of job losses.

2. Contingent factors like rising protectionism, changing federal policies can create barriers to trade.

3. Two-fold disadvantage :-
   a) Strict labour regulation prevents resource led growth.
   b) Lack of productive capability

4. Technological disadvantage : monopolies of developed nations over technology.

5. Painfully slow technology transfer with many strings attached.

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India can avoid it by :-

1. Going for specialisation instead of diversification.
   ↳ South Korea as an Electronics hub is an example.

2. Improving human capital investment :on
   ↳ Research (only currently 0.87% GDP)
   ↳ Education
   ↳ Skilling and prevention of brain drain.

3. Leveraging IT industry that is indigenous.

4. Improving capital investment [especially in private sector] and improving capital - Output ratio.

It is imperative for India to avoid the middle income trap in its growth trajectory.

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy is the Central Bank's (RBI) strategy to stabilise and control the flow of money in the economy, maintaining certain macroeconomic parameters like Inflation.

Monetary policy transmission (MPT)

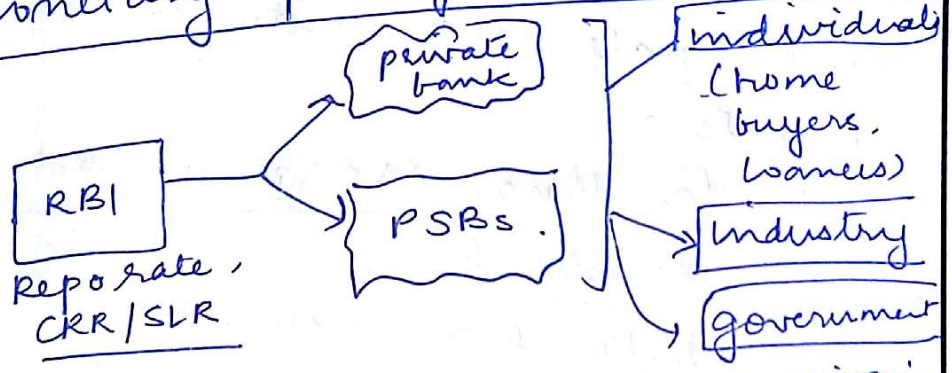

fig: Monetary policy transmission

ISSUES plaguing MPT.

1. Large number of people outside the formal banking sector remain unaffected. This financial exclusion prevents

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effective MPT, especially to the INFORMAL sector and Agriculture sector.

2.) Banks are not typically dependent on Repo window due to high savings, so they not be affected.

3.) Banks often choose to not pass on MPT relaxations like rate cuts, onto their clients.
↳ for this, marginal cost of funds based lending rate was launched.

4.) Black money from money laundering, HAWALA network etc.

5.) Use of newer technology like BITCOIN.

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STEPS TAKEN by RBI to improve MPT

1. Marginal cost of funds based lending rate (MCLR) so that Banks pass on benefits & interest rates are decided transparently.
   ↳ R. Gandhi committee

2. Financial inclusion :-
   - ↳ Directions to open bank branches in unbanked rural areas.
   - ↳ Digital initiatives like NPCI, NEFT, RTGS.
   - ↳ Banking correspondents.
   - ↳ formal sector farm & non-farm loans through NABARD

3. Money laundering prevention :
   - o Banning Bitcoin for now.
   - o Legal Entity Identifier now mandatory.

Thus, control of MPT is crucial for an economy.

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. (250 words) 15

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture is prevalent in almost 53% of the gross cropped area of the country.

CONSTRAINTS FACED by the sector:-

1.) Dearth of targetted government policy: Govt policy like fertilizer / irrigation subsidy is not beneficial for this sector.

2.) Economic Survey 2017-18 estimates that rainfed agriculture will be disproportionately affected by Climate Change.

3.) Vulnerability due to variable monsoon.
↳ This year, monsoon was delayed by a week.

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4.) Low incomes : Since rainfed agriculture is used for pulses and millets, which are not cash crops.

5.) Poor yeilds compared to the irrigated sectors.

6.) Procurement under MSP (Minimum Support price) is also less than irrigated sector.

AGRONOMIC PRACTICES to be adopted:-

Stabilising the rainfed production is the need of the hour.

1.) Reviving rainwater harvesting and traditional methods of storage, (see figure)

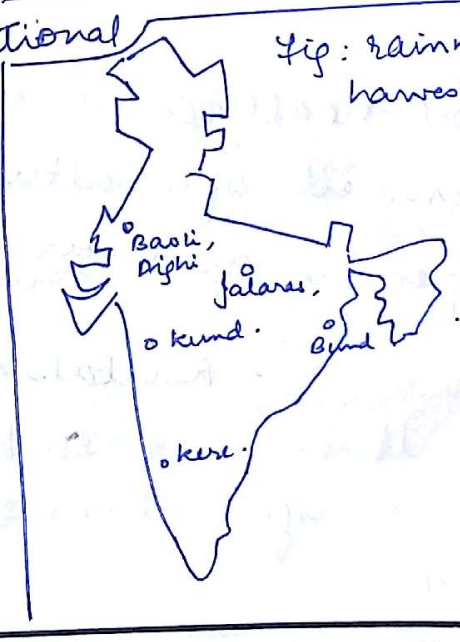

fig: rainwater harvesting.

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2.) Sustainable agriculture as promoted by National mission on Sustainable Agriculture:

- Organic farming.
- Zero Budget Natural farming
- Pokkali paddy (saltwater farming).

3) Better forecasting for monsoon by meteorological advisory services.

4) Crop diversification and Mixed farming.
- intercropping
- mixed cropping.

5) Soil healthcard scheme for rainfed agriculture.

6) Specific and targetted schemes.

Revitalising rainfed agriculture is a sustainable way for our agri-culture sector to grow.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

The Urea fertilizer segment has been helped by many government steps like :-

- → Urea subsidy to fertilizer companies.
- → Direct Benefit Transfer
- → Soil health card scheme (for demand intervention)

Yet many problems continue to persist :-

PROBLEMS persisting in Urea sector.

1. Market distortion due to massive government subsidy.
   - ↳ The largest market is driven by government scheme led demand.
   - → Arrears in payment

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2. Lack of indigeneous consumer base, leads to risks in the market.

3. Huge government subsidy outgo on fertilizers added to fiscal deficits.

4. Unsustainable.
   - → Nitrogen pollution of soil makes it infertile & causes algal blooms & dead zones.
   - → Inefficient urea use [for which Neem-coated urea and Nutrient based subsidy was made mandatory].

5. PSU dominated

Following REFORMS can be considered

1. Incentivising indigeneous Neem-coated urea manufacturing:-
   - → credit linked-subsidy.
   - → Tax benefits.

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2.) Rationalising subsidy on fertilizer.

3.) An export-driven, cluster-led approach
↳ Cluster manufacturing units can be set up to promote self sufficiency.

This will go a long way in revitalising the urea sector and making it self-sufficient.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. (250 words) 15

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and benefit sharing refers to obligations that a biodiversity beneficiary owes to the local stakeholders.

For example, a Research company that benefits from traditional knowledge is obliged to compensate locals [tribals etc]

HOW IT AIDS SUSTAINABLE USE.

1. Preventing reckless exploitation by deterring unsustainable corporate or private use.

2. Compensating / Remunerating local communities is an incentive for them to use the resource sustainably and conserve it.

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3. providing a framework for usage of biodiversity resources.

4. specifying obligations to create legal policy certainty

MECHANISMS to promote it :-

1. GLOBAL LEVELS

① United Nations convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and its Nagoya protocol clearly specifies :-

- → obligations to locals
- → Includes traditional knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) credit
- → Procedure for redress and liability.

② AICHI targets for Biodiversity include the

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obligations to local stakeholders under target 'D'.

2. NATIONAL LEVELS:-

Statutory	Institutions created
1. Biodiversity Act	National Biodiversity Authority ↳ sets standards, obligations for ABS State Biodiversity Authority ↳ Enforce, using Biodiversity committees ∴ can Ban firms in case of misuse
2. Plant protection & farmers Rights Act	IPR created by farmers protected.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. (250 words) 15

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster Resilient infrastructure is infrastructure that can withstand the impact of a disaster.

SIGNIFICANCE :- of DRI

1. In line with Sendai framework's "Build Back Better" strategy.

2. Can prevent loss of lives, and reduce the economic cost of a disaster.
↳ Cyclone Fani wrecked havoc in Odisha and set it back by 10 years in development.

3. Rising extreme weather events due to climate change are expected and DRI can be

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helpful in dealing with them.

CHALLENGES in achieving DRI

1. Current infrastructure is not DRI, and there are massive costs involved.

2. Technological capabilities are poor in ~~ref~~ retrofitting [suggested by NDMA guidelines]

3. Poor regulation and enforcement of building norms.

4. Illegal construction, and unplanned urbanisation [slums etc.].

5. Poor assessment of disaster threats and hazard zone mapping.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING.

1. Mandating DRI - compliant infrastructure for all new buildings.
2. Comprehensive hazard zonation mapping by BIS
3. Promoting research in DRI and incentivising technology development.
4. strict enforcement of norms.
5. Estimating the cost of disaster to highlight the importance.
6. Awareness generation among public.

Recently the government set aside Rs 400 Cr for DRI. It is the way forward: every 1$ spent in prevention prevents 30$ expenditure in relief (World Bank)

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. (250 words) 15

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation is the practice of storing locally generated data in local data centers [within national boundaries].

SIGNIFICANCE:-

1. Data as the new 'oil' is a resource to be harnessed by the indigenous industry.

2. Currently, big firms like facebook, Apple etc. based in developed nations monopolise data.

3. Data privacy concerns [Cambridge Analytica scandal]

4. Cybersecurity concerns regarding the protection of communication

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infrastructure.

5. Protecting Critical Infrastructure in the interest of national security.

6. [Economic Survey 2018-19] cites data as a 'public good' for government to citizen facilities.

CHALLENGES associated:-

1. Regulation of offshore firms that don't have a physical presence in India is difficult [as seen in case of taxation].

2. Increasing costs for companies who might be forced to establish data centers.

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3. Technology like cloud storage [global data storage discouraged]

4. Citizens are denied facilities in case the technology firms cease operations in the country.
↳ Eg. Facebook is not available in [China].

5. Right to privacy of citizens and fear of a 'surveillance state'
↳ Assymetric policies for private and public sector go against [BN Srikrishna] committee recommendations.

6. Deterring investment

Thus, data localisation is a path that should be treaded on very carefully. [Data copying] or storing copies locally, can be considered.

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

money laundering is the act of making black money (outside the financial system) appear to have come from a legitimate source.

MENACE for DEVELOPING nations

1. Affects financial health of the nation :-
   - Subverting taxation that developing nations depend on for helping their poor.
   - Increasing fiscal deficit reduces investment and credit rating.
   - Poor monetary policy transmission.

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2. Promotes anti-social activities by funding
   - → insurgency (eg. Naxal)
   - → Transnational (eg. Drugs) organised crime.
   - → Terror (eg. in J&K) through HAWALA transactions.

Thus, developing nations suffer disproportionately due to socio-economic consequences of money laundering.

MEASURES TAKEN.

(1) Domestic level :-

1. Laws like :-

a) Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (recently amended to clarify definitions and attach properties)

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b) Benami Transactions Act.

2. Crackdowns on:-
   a) 4 lakh shell companies
   b) NGOs that didn't comply with foreign contribution norms.

3. Institutions:-
   a) Ministry of Finance:-
      → Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-In)
      → Enforcement Directorate
   b) CBI for coordinating with INTERPOL.

(2) GLOBAL LEVEL

1. Financial Action Task force
   → Pakistan recently grey-listed.
   → It can stop World Bank funding and subvert credit rating.

2. Asia Pacific Group
   → Pakistan blacklisted.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Primary motive of terror is → to achieve political objectives (eg. ISIS)
→ terrorise civilians into submission.

It's different from the primary motive of organised crime (TOC) that might be varied :-

Organised crime → Drug smuggling, Human trafficking, smuggling.

Motives
- Making money
- funding insurgency

However, there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two :-

1) Organised crime promotes terror :-

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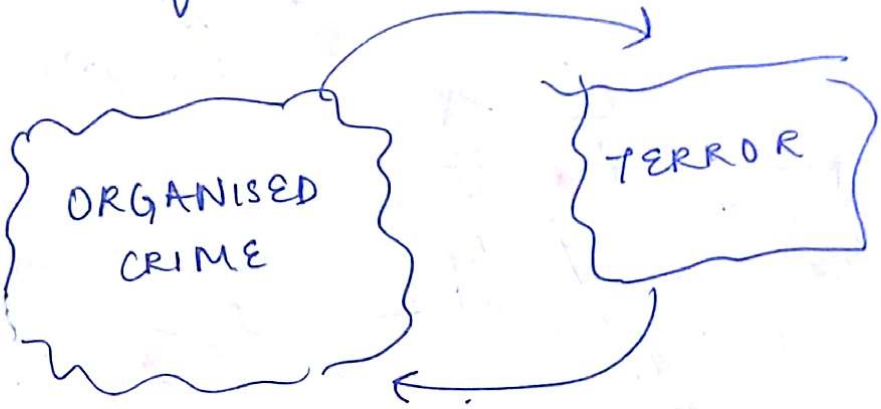
a) Funding insurgents (eg. Naxals) through smuggling near Sathyamangalam forests

b) Aiding funds for terror
↳ eg. NARCO-TERRORISM in Punjab and J&K.

c) Diverting the agencies from investigating Terror.



2. Terror can also promote organised crime :-

a) By acting as conduits for organised crime - terror groups promote it -
↳ eg. Smuggling by Naxals
↳ eg. Piracy by LTTE

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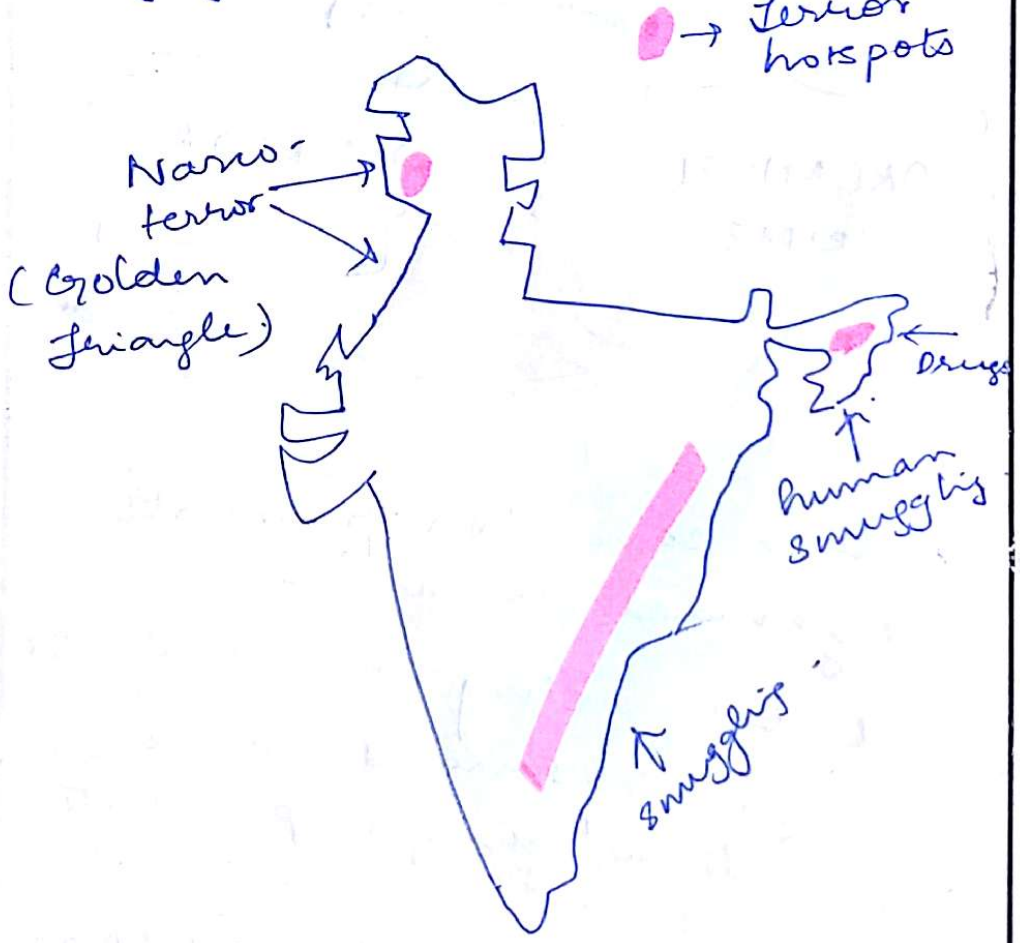
b) By causing a law and order breakdown, terror group create an environment where organised crime can flourish.
↳ eg. J&K, North East

3.) Geographical correlation



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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Riddhima Shrivastava.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	55401
Center	Online.	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाए भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमाक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न है अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी मे छपे है।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए है।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न एवं उत्तर (संयुक्त) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। अधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े हुए पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. (150 words) 10

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The NITI AAYOG was set up by an Executive order, replacing the Planning commission.

STRUCTURE :

1. Prime Minister as Chairperson
2. Governing council composed of :-
   - Chief ministers of states and Delhi / Puducherry.
   - Administrators of UTs.
3. Regional Councils (ad hoc)
4. Chief Executive officer.
5. Full time and Part time members.
6. Ex - officio members : Cabinet ministers including Home minister
7. Secretary.

FUNCTIONS :-

1. Evaluating policy outcomes

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and fostering :-
→ Cooperative federalism (Regional council & governing council)
→ Competitive federalism through state level rankings :
eg. Ease of Doing Business
eg Health of our Hospitals.

2. Acting as government think-tank and engaging with experts academia etc.
3. Specialised schemes :-
- Aspirational Districts
- Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat

CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE] :-
1. fostering cooperation and competition between states to promote efficiency and good governance.
2. Providing advise on new & emerging technologies

However, the lack of fund granting powers and allegations of pro-government bias mar its relevance.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. (150 words) 10

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

A recent NLU report mentioned that fast track courts are also getting sluggish.

fast track courts are established by state governments in collaboration with High courts to address:-

→ Rising judicial pendency [highlighted in Economic Survey]

→ Specific cases of a sensitive nature. eg. Jessica Lall case, 26/11 Trial

In terms of judicial pendency, there are 3.5 crore cases pending at present; out of which 87.5 percent are with subordinate courts as per the [Economic Survey 2018-19].

Role of fast track courts has been under the scanner

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due to :-

1. Poor infrastructure and finances
   ↳ Many of them are running in the existing High courts.
2. High vacancies and inadequate judges.
3. Ad hoc nature given that they are at the mercy of the states.
4. Few in number and poor geographical spread prevents effective Resolution.
5. Lack of constitutional safeguards in appointing judges.

Way forward: Apart from the above;-

1. Addressing judicial pendency by filling vacancies at the subordinate court levels.
2. Streamlining fast track courts through a National level policy

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. (150 words) 10

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The lower judiciary in India consists of the district level and subordinate courts, including sessions courts, civil courts etc.

CHALLENGES FACED :-

1. 87.5 percent of the pending cases are with the subordinate judiciary as per the Economic Survey 2018-19.

2. They are functioning at about 70 percent of the sanctioned strength, due to massive vacancies (over 5000).

3. Appointment process is ridden with allegations of bias and corruption at SPSC level.

4. Lack of adequate infrastructure

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5. Inadequate finances and ad hoc constitution gives the state control.

6. More than the mandated '3 adjournments per case' in almost every case

7. Low case clearance rate of about 89% leads to piling up cases.

SUGGESTIONS :-

1. Economic survey cites that at full capacity, and an efficiency gain of 24 percent judicial pendency will be resolved in 5 years

2. A National Judicial Service along the line of Law Commission recommendations.

3. Streamlining the funding and infrastructure requirements given the 42 percent devolution to states.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. (150 words) 10

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post-legislative scrutiny includes the mechanisms that judge the efficacy of a legislation after it is passed.

Thus, it may include Reports to the Parliament, work of Parliamentary Committees (eg. Budget), Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General, as well as social Audits and surveys among public.

In improving the effectiveness of the laws, there's a need to formalise this process:-

1. Diverse and disparate nature of post-legislative scrutiny involving multiple agencies, both state and non-state.

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2. No compulsory or statutory post-legislative check on legislation.

3. In wake of poor pre-legislative scrutiny, it is imperative
↳ In the recently concluded ~~post~~ Budget session, not a single bill was scrutinised by committees.

4. Rising litigation and controversies over laws like Aadhar Act

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5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a technology where machines are capable of performing intelligent human tasks like learning, decision-making and analysis.

It can improve the e-governance system by :-

1. In Government to Government segment (G2G).
   - Performance analysis of schemes [like Swachh Bharat based on geotagged toilets].
   - Risk analysis in case of disasters [identify disaster zones based on previous incidents].
   - Identification of beneficiaries using diverse data sets of the government.

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2. Government to Employee (G2E)
- Preparing employee performance reports based on attendance etc.

3. Government to Citizen (G2C)
- Providing targetted scheme awareness.
- Automated tasks like dissemination of Cyclone Alert.

4. Government to Business (G2B)
- e-tenders and data based selection of partners.
- Risk analysis of credit
- Identifying beneficiaries.

Thus, AI carries immense potential in e-governance. However, as the Economic Survey 2018-19 points out, datasets need to be streamlined before such interventions can occur.

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. (150 words) 10

लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The public grievance redressal mechanism is a system where citizens and beneficiaries of public service can obtain redressal of their grievances.

Various reforms in grievance redressal :-

1. e-governance portals like CPGRAM have been set up.

2. Time bound redressal mandated under many laws. [Eg. In Fasal Bima Yojana, states must pay if grievances aren't resolved on time].

Yet they are limited in their effects due to :-

1. Poor awareness on part of citizens/beneficiaries about citizens charters and their rights.

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2. Lack of proper institutional mechanism as a one-point source for grievances.

3. Lack of proper training of the officers administering the portals.

Way forward :-

1. Creating an apex institution for grievances.

2. Strict enforcement of time-bound redressal using fines.

3. Mandating it across ~~schemes~~ schemes.

4. Data driven approach :-
   - → time-stamping of grievances.
   - → Detailed performance analysis at a periodic level.

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7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Trafficking of women and children is a key issue. The Human Trafficking draft bill was in the news recently.

FACTORS contributing to it :-

1. Vulnerability of the community due to economic or social constraints.
   ↳ Trafficking rackets involving the tribal women of Gadchiroli have come to fore.

2. Presence of a transnational organised crime syndicate
   - Trafficking of women via India to the Gulf countries from Nepal.

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3. Poor law enforcement and absence of a targetted legislation.

4. In case of migrant communities (like ROHINGYA) in search for refuge, criminals exploit their vulnerability.

5. Child labour and begging is rampant.

STEPS TAKEN :-

1. Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Trans-National Organised Crime.

2. PENCIL portal against child trafficking.

3. One-stop centers for women in distress (NIRBHAYA FUND scheme)

4. Draft bill proposes key institutions like the Anti-Trafficking cell and streamlines intelligence through a Data grid.

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8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. (150 words) 10

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

A recent Lancelet report highlighted the massive burden of VBDs in India.

Vector borne diseases (VBD) are diseases that spread through animal or insect carriers; like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunia etc.

FACTORS that cause their emergence :-

1. Presence of large open water bodies can breed mosquitoes.
   ↳ eg. YAMUNA riverfront and resulting Dengue crisis in Delhi East.

2. Pollution of water sources.

3. Open Defecation leads to disease transmission through the faecal-oral route.

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4. Unvaccinated ruminants, bovines etc.
5. Poor management of outbreak
6. Rising Human-animal interface due to greater human population.

MEASURES for effective control and management:-

1. Behavioral change through the 'NUDGE' principle as seen in Swachh Bharat mission.
2. Proper monitoring of outbreak
   ↳ currently fortnightly monitoring is done for specified diseases.
3. Coverage of open drains, rivers etc.
4. WASH strategy among citizens.

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9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia have recently upgraded their ties to a strategic partnership.

Years of neglect in the ties were due to :-

→ Differing alignments during the cold war:
↳ Indonesia drifted closer to the USA.

However, today the strategic realities are different and forcing India and Indonesia to co-operate :-

1. The Chinese threat in the Indian Ocean region (IOR)
↳ Both India and Indonesia reiterated that they support freedom of navigation in the South China Sea and IOR.

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2. Converging security concerns
↳ India has recently got a transit facilitation agreement with Indonesia for its navy.

3. Concerns regarding extra-regional powers in the IOR

4. Disaster and Tsunami prevention.
↳ Indian Navy launched a rescue operation in the Central Sulawesi province of Indonesia.

5. Radicalisation of citizens is a common concern.

6. Development through South-South cooperation.

Thus, these common concerns might help revive the India - Indonesia relations in the Non-aligned spirit.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Nepal have had a historically close partnership and have even signed the India - Nepal friendship treaty 1951.

Recently, several attempts were made at restoring ties

- Mutual visits of the Prime ministers.
- Joint hydel projects.

Yet some barriers remain as a cause for concern :-

1. Nepal's growing mistrust for Indias intentions and adverse public opinion post the 2015 economic blockage.

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2. Nepal's growing proximity towards China as a development partner, which it frequently leverages in Indo-Nepal ties.

3. Nepal's concerns over what it considers an asymmetric friendship treaty.

4. Sovereignity concerns in Nepal due to Indian reaction to the MADHESI protests.

5. India's concerns for ~~SAARC~~ cross-border terror from Pakistan has made SAARC defunct, much to Nepal's chagrin.

6. A pro-Chinese government recently elected in Nepal, riding on an Anti-India wave.

These concerns must be addressed so that peace can prevail in the Neighbourhood.

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11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. (250 words) 15

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and Interest groups are organisations that are concerned with influencing governance in the interest of their members.

	PRESSURE GROUP	INTEREST GROUP
1.	Organisations that come together to influence politics.	Organisations concerned with a common interest.
2.	They are often connected to political parties but they don't enter active politics.	They are often apolitical in nature.
3.	Driven by a cause.	Often Driven by common identity eg. Religion etc

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4.

Example :	Example :
NGO Pratham,	SC employees Association.

Pressure groups influence government decisions in many ways :-

1) By providing opinions and feedbacks on policy decisions.

2) mobilising agitation in response to a policy.
↳ eg. Scheduled Castes association protested the ~~a~~ SC/ST act ~~amend~~ ~~mod~~ dilution by Supreme Court.

3) conducting campaigns and garnering public

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opinion to influence policy.

4) Lobbying with government agencies.

5) Cooperating with the government.
↳ when legislation is sent for garnering public approval.

6) Challenging government decisions.
↳ eg. PILs.

Thus, pressure groups play an important role as members of the civil society.

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12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level. (250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans. Local self-governance was institutionalised by the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution, as Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies.

Over 25 years into their constitution, they face many issues :-

1. Dependence on state governments for revenues due to :-
   - Unwillingness to tax the local citizens.
   - Lack of revenue streams.
2. State government interference in their functioning, and lack of autonomy.

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- Development plans require approval at the District level through the district level monitoring committee.
- Many planning functions are taken up by the state government itself.
  ↳ Devolution of powers and finances is a discretionary function for the state as per ~~art. 243~~ the constitution -

3. Central government schemes leave little flexibility
4. Poor quality of personnel :- and a dearth of professionals
5. Recent amendment in Haryana made educational qualification mandatory,
   ↳ This can exclude 70% of rural population (2011 census)
6. Inter-state disparity in funding, autonomy etc. [Economic Survey 2017-18]

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Suggestions for Measures that can be taken:-

1. Compulsory devolution of state resources as per State Finance commission recommendations.
2. Additional revenue streams like municipal bonds can be encouraged.
3. Clear codification of powers
4. Training of personnel.
5. Campaigns like Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan to promote the local bodies.

Thus, once these steps are taken, true democratic decentralisation can be institutionalised.

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13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. (250 words) 15

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Right to Information Act, 2005 was a major break-through in ensuring transparency in government.

Major provisions :-

1. Establishing an Information Commission at state and central levels, selected through a comittee.
2. Pro-active disclosure (Section 4)
3. Public information officers in departments.
4. Time bound redressal.

The recent amendment to the act have raised apprehensions.

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These amendments seek to:-

1. Reduce ~~the~~ the term of the Information commissioners (IC) from 5 years to 3 years.
2. Terms of service, conditions etc. to be notified by central government.
3. Salary of the IC and CIC to be equivalent to Central government secretaries, not judges.

Apprehensions raised:-

1. Undermining the authority of the ICs by:-
   - making them answerable to the government for their terms of conditions.
   - curtailing terms
2. Apprehensions about ICs having to toe the government's

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line on key issues, given its dependence.

3. Curtailing the term may lead to reduced responsibility.

4. Against the spirit of RTI and the right to know of the citizens (Art 19)

Thus, there are apprehensions that the independence of the IC will be affected, causing a lack of accountability on the government's part

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14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation is the process of dividing a territory into constituencies for elections.

PROCESS :-

1. A Delimitation comission is set up by an act of Parliament, consisting of Election Commissioners and High court judges.

2. The state gets divided into territorial, single-member constituencies, ensuring parity between states and among constituencies.
   ↳ This is done based on the population ascertained in the last census. [as per constitution].

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DEBATES surrounding it :-

1. POPULATION FREEZE ensured by the 42nd amendment Act fixed the number of seats as per the 1971 election, till 2000. The 84th and 87th amendments extended this to 2025, citing incentives for population control. [pushed by the Southern states].

* Apprehensions :-

1.) Lack of parity in representation : An MP from Tamil Nadu represents 30 lakh people, while in Rajasthan, 18 lakh. 'One person one vote' is derailed.

2.) Pressure on MPs since they represent 10 times as many citizens as in Europe.

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* Rationale :-
1. population control will be disincentivised.
2. Concerns of Southern states
3. Ruckus in Parliament considering so many members.

(2) Delimitation in Jammu & Kashmir has raised apprehensions that it will increase seats to the Jammu and Ladakh region.
↳ Now, J&K is a UT.

(3) Debate over SC/ST representation was resolved by the 87th amendment allowing proportional representation with same no. of seats.

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15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. (250 words) 15

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self help groups are voluntary organisations constituted of members with similar ~~economic~~ socio-economic background. They intend to work in the interest of their membership, and carry out many functions like credit, entrepreneurship etc.

VEHICLES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. SHGs are a unit that can benefit from government schemes.
   ↳ The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood mission considers SHGs as units

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for its Ajeevika Gram Express Yojana, promoting connectivity to rural areas.

2.

2. SHGs as a unit that can avail bank loans under NABARD, priority sector lending,

3. Setting up economic activities and small industry.

UPLIFT of marginalised.

1. Sense of security.
2. Financial uplift.
3. Human Development like SHGs running healthcare and education trusts.
4. Often consist of marginalised groups like women and contribute to gender parity ~~empowerment~~.
5. Financial security — savings through chits, credit.

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Constraints faced

1. Absence of active membership
2. Lack of capabilities in education and running a business.
3. Lack of professional management.
4. Dependence on government schemes and funds.

Thus, the need of the hour is to make SHGs ~~independent~~ ~~units~~ financially empowered and professionally managed, through targetted schemes, outcome monitoring etc.

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16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. (250 words) 15

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched with an objective of achieving zero open defaecation by Oct. 2nd 2019.

Many facets of SBM:-

1. Toilet construction
   - Public toilets
   - Community toilets
   - Individual household latrines (IHHL).

2. Ensuring faecal sludge management (FSM).

3. Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

Toilet construction is just one facet. A clean India requires SBM to place

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emphasis on other facets like:-

1.) Waste and sludge management, that pollutes drinking water and breeds diseases.

- FSM has made slow progress at the local levels and needs a targetted push.
- FSM involves sludge containment, collection and disposal strategy.

2.) Behavioral change through the NUDGE concept (Economic survey 2018-19) of creating desirable defaults, and an incentive structure

↳ stereotypes regarding toilets must be debunked.

3) Tackling open urination that can ~~create~~ spread

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infection :-
- SBM's ODF+ and ODF++ protocols in Urban centers aim to tackle it.
- Strict regulation is the need of the hour.

4. Tackling littering on the streets and improper waste disposal.
5. A full-fledged waste management strategy including segregation at source, extended producer responsibility and defined roles.
   ↳ Solid waste management guidelines are a way forward.

Thus, SBM, despite being a giant leap forward, must address these aspects for a clean India.

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17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. (250 words) 15

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush was cited as a best practice by British medical journal.

Salient features -

1. Aim: 90 percent vaccination coverage among children.
2. Targets 7 vaccine preventable diseases: Diphtheria, Pertussis, TB, Malaria, etc.
3. Measles-Rubella, Japanese Encephalitis etc. vaccines in some sectors.
4. All children under 2 and pregnant women and lactating mothers covered under it.

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CHALLENGES in implementation.

1. Human Resources in healthcare are inadequate.
   ↳ WHO cites that only 1 out of 5 professionals are qualified, and quackery is prevalent.

2. Poor enabling infrastructure and shortage of PHCs (primary health centers).

3. Cultural myths regarding vaccines -
   - Many religious clerics have issued orders against them
   - stereotypes among people are rampant

4. Poor outreach and awareness of the scheme.

5. Rural-urban gap in doctors and nurses.

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MEASURES TO ADDRESS these challenges

1. Data-driven outcome monitoring to improve governance.
2. Awareness: campaigns regarding vaccines at the Panchayat and ASHA levels.
3. Scaling up infrastructure through adequate finance
4. A public health cadre can be set up (Bhore Committee recommended)

Making these interventions can take us closer to the sustainable development goal of Good Health and wellbeing (Goal 3)

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18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. (250 words) 15

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अभिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

The recent NFHS-4 report cited a population nearing total fertility rate of 2.1.

1. For the first time, our demographic pyramid has been inverted, and population might decrease.

2. We will reach demographic potential at 2047 ~~for 20 years~~. lasting for 20 years.

The demographic dividend that is, benefit from a youthful working age population is a key opportunity.

Moreover, the economic structure is also changing, giving rising no. of middle class households to

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fuel consumption, privatisation and divestment and global trade wars.

IMPORTANCE OF SKILLING

1) So as to not squander our demographic dividend.

2) To not fall into the 'middle-Income trap', we need to increase productivity.

3.) Skilling is needed in the wake of rising protectionism in World economies. and difficult competition from export ~~heavy~~ goods in China, ASEAN nations etc.

4.) Indias blue-sky thinking and wish to become a 5 trillion $ economy.

5.) Human capital development to enhance productivity

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Skill India mission was mandated to achieve this goal. Under it, the corporate National Skill development ~~Councils~~ (NSDC) and Sector skill councils (SSC) were set up.

Though it has been successful in providing an institutional mechanism, many caveats in the functioning still remain:-

1. Poor monitoring ~~out~~ of outcomes.
2. Sharda Prasad committee highlighted shortcomings of SSCs. and recommended their closure.
3. Dual control of NSDC.

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19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. (250 words) 15

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Indo-Pacific has emerged as an area for diplomatic intervention, given the QUAD grouping, recent Indo-Pacific division in MEA and USA renaming its Naval command as Indo Pacific command.

REASONS for establishing a Indo Pacific division in MEA :-

1. Growing importance of the region :-

a) Trade : Important sea lanes of communication (SLOC) pass through it.

b) Shifting global ~~center~~ economic center of

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gravity - given fast growing economies like ASEAN, India and China in the region.

2.) India's strategic concerns :
a) Chinese inroads into the Indian Ocean region
b) Critical choke points of trade like strait of Malacca.
c) Its' goal to achieve 'Net security provider' status.

3) Increasing coordination with groupings like QUAD, ASEAN (Act East policy),

4) Trade treaties like RCEP being negotiated.

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CHALLENGES FOR INDIA IN THE INDO-PACIFIC

1) China's string-of-pearls strategy and its aggressive presence in the region threatens Indian security.

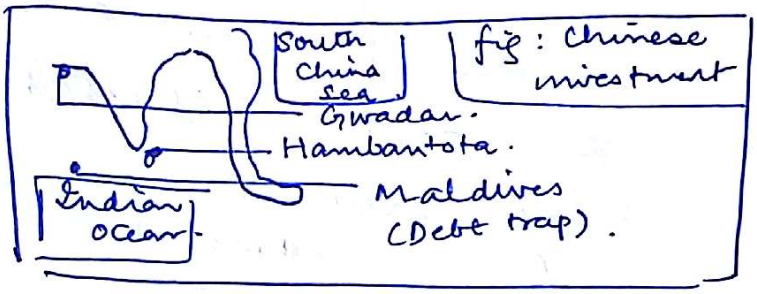

fig: Chinese investment

- China's Belt and Road initiative and naval base at DJIBOUTI

2) Strategic autonomy from the USA.

3) Preventing Extra-regional powers from gaining foothold.

4) Hostile governments
   eg. Maldives and President Abdulla Yameen who had sent back several Indian Nationals.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. (250 words) 15

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO consists of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan and India were recently inducted as full time members at the Astana summit.

For it to become successful, it must overcome bilateral differences:-

1) India and Pakistan have been at loggerheads since the PULWAMA attack and communications have been stalled.

↳ Given that the SAARC forum became defunct

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due to this, it must be resolved so that SCO can fulfill its role.

2.) India and China differ on many contentious issues like borders, Belt and Road initiative, India's entry into UNSC and NSG etc.
↳ The 'DOKLAM' crisis, and recent Chinese actions on India's revocation of Art 370 have been an irritant.

3) Russia and China have had historic mistrust but they are coming together against Western agression.

ROLE OF SCO in India's interest in Eurasian Region:

1. SCO's Regional Anti Terror

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structure (RATS) is a useful opportunity, given a possible Taliban rise in Afghanistan, ~~and~~, Pakistani sponsorship of terror and the non-ratification of UN convention on international terror (CCIT)

2. Trade with central Asian nations given Pakistani obstruction.

3. Energy security
↳ Import of uranium from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

4. Strategic autonomy given growing proximity to USA.

5. Bilateral issues might be ironed out.

Thus SCO is an integral part in India's 'Connect Central Asia' policy

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 055401

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Riddhima

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
24th Aug '19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Chandigarh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the Chief Information Commissioner and Supreme Court expressed divided opinions on bringing higher judiciary under Right to Information Act (RTI).

Merits :-

1) The judiciary is a 'public' body, since it performs public functions and works as an organ of the state.
- Its constituted by provisions of the constitution itself.

2) Need for judicial accountability in wake of :-
- Differences regarding opaque appointments.
- Press conference of the collegium alleging irregularities
- Rising judicial activism and its functioning as a legislative chamber.

3) Citizen's right to know under Art 19.

4) Opacity is not a substitute for independence of the judiciary.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Demerits :-

1) It has been argued that this might impinge on judicial independence :-
- Appointments,

2) Might lead to questioning of judgements and the dignity of the court. [However, the Contempt of Court Act exists for this]

3) Politically motivated RTIs to interfere in the judiciary.

Overall, judicial independence and accountability through RTI can be reconciled by :-
- Transparency and proactive disclosure of court data.
- Usage of exceptions under section 8(h) of RTI act.

2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals were set up by the 42nd amendment on the Swaran Singh committee recommendations.
Objective → to provide expertise, timely judgements and relieve burden of the judiciary.

However, they have replicated some problems of the judiciary:-

1) High pendency due to:-
- fewer tribunals set up.
- Disparity in geographical distribution of tribunals

2) Opaque appointments with poor disclosure.

3) Generalist not specialist, due to the appointment of retired officers and judges, rather than experts.

Further, they have added some problems:-

1) Under Art 323 the power

to ~~set~~ setup tribunals is with the executive. This causes executive interference in judiciary and goes against separation of powers.

2) Appointment of retired judges officers etc. may cause a conflict of interest.

3) No safeguards available regarding appointment, as in case of the judiciary [collegium system].
- Here, appointments are made by the executive, leading to allegations of partisanship.

Way forward:-

1) cooling-off period before appointing sitting officers/judges

2) Training to inculcate specialisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary privileges are powers that are available to parliament, collectively and to individual members.

Recently, there have been allegations that they are not always used for aims that they are intended :-

> ~~State of~~ Tamil Nadu v/s The Hindu journalists

> Karnataka legislature v/s journalists.

> Against Prime Minister and Defense Minister for the Rafale Deal.

The need for codifying privileges is immense :-

1) CONSTITUTIONALISM, that is the principle of constitutional supremacy' [as against parliamentary in the British system] -

2) The constitution envisages a codification of privileges at a later date in Art 105/192 for centre and states

3) Against separation of powers: (legislature exercising judicial powers).

4) Against natural justice: Speaker acts as judge, pleader and victim.

5) Proportionality and defining rights of ~~citi~~ legislators.
- Criminality is unnecessary for a civil wrong, for instance.

6) Bad / Malafide motives:-
- Censoring an opposing party for political reasons.
- freedom of speech and free press is curtailed.

As a republic of the people, popular and constitutional sovereignty must prevail, and these privileges must be codified.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There have been controversies over the role of Governers recently :-

- Karnataka Assembly (hung).
- Dismissal of J&K legislature and non-cognisance of alternatives

It has been argued that the office of the governer has outlived its relevance :-

1) Allegations of partisanship, since (s)he is a political appointee, especially with regard to the discretionary roles.

2) The principle of popular sovereignity is curtailed due to governer's interference eg. Delhi, Puducherry controversy
- This can lead to power tussles between CM and Governor.

3) Against federalism to have a central appointee.

4) A post for retired political loyalists to occupy.
- Power without responsibility

However, the office of governer is relevant for the following reasons:-

1) Maintaining political continuity in case of hung ~~po~~ legislature or death of sitting CM.

2) Responsibility of centre to maintain Constitutional rule in states (Art 355).

3) India is a federation with a unitary bias (like Canada)

4) In case of Union Territories like Delhi, J&K etc.

5) In case of 5th and 6th schedule areas and tribal areas.

Way forward:-

1) Following Sarkaria commission recommendations on ~~governer's~~ President's rule and codifying powers of governer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words). 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lateral entry or direct induction of specialists at the mid / high levels, can help solve many challenges in the bureaucracy :-

1) Surinder Nath and Hota committees on Civil service reform recomended induction of specialists with domain knowledge, since officers are generalists.

2) The vacancies in administration can be resolved [as mentioned by Basavan committee].

3) Efficiency improves due to :-
- Reduced complacency among officers.
- Changing work culture.

4) More equipped to deal with changing global scenario
eg. Artificial intelligence.

5) In case of RBI, CEA etc. lateral entry is preferred.

However, lateral entry may not be the panacea, for:-

1) Irregularities in appointment and induction of favouritism and nepotism

2) Demoralisation of career Bureaucrats.

3) Lateral entrants may:-
   - Be unable to adapt to bureaucratic work culture.
   - May have vested interests in another company

4) Historically, they haven't always performed well.

5) Other reforms on the lines of ARC reports can also be considered.

6) One can always consult specialists (eg. PPP).

Way forward:-

1) Lateral entry if at all, must be promoted through UPSC appointments (as recently done).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Centrally Sponsored Schemes are partially funded by the center and implemented by states.

→ Grievances of states towards CSS are:-

1) Against the spirit of federalism and another way to impinge on the state's functions.

2) Funding constraints, especially due to UDAY, sixth pay commission, states are running high deficits. Their debt is already 21%.

3) Overlap with state schemes as seen in case of Ayushman Bharat overlapping with state schemes of Kerala, Odisha etc.

4) Lack of flexibility

5) Political agenda of the center, not helpful to state government

Recently the chairman of the 15th Finance Commission, N K Singh recommended rationalising CSS.

Steps taken by government:-

1) Introducing flexibility in CSS. as seen in case of PM Awas Yojana
   - flexi-funds concept has been used.

2) Enhanced devolution to states from 32% to 42% as per 14th FC recommendation.

3) Downsizing the number of CSS to 20 'core of the core' schemes.

4) Enhanced devolution to special category states like J&K, North East and hill region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The PMJAY has begun well and holds a lot of promise.

- Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) on healthcare is 64%.
- PMJAY will provide Rs 5 lakh per family, per year for secondary and tertiary care.
- In addition, 150 Health and wellness centers will be setup as envisaged in National Health Policy.

However, many challenges must be addressed for it to become successful:-

1) National portability can't become functional until all states implement it and Delhi and West Bengal haven't been on board.

2) Overlap with many state schemes for health insurance.
- States have also cited funding issues.

3) Envisages an increase in the health expenditure from current 1.4% of GDP to 3%.

4) Exclusion: It covers only 40 percent beneficiaries (as per the Socio-Economic caste census).
- Some state schemes cover all the residents.

5) Apprehensions of high premium benefiting insurers.

Way forward :-

1) Introducing flexibility for the states to adapt to the scheme and port their existing schemes within PMJAY framework.

2) Proper estimation of actuarial and insurance costs.

3) Citizen's charter and social audit of beneficiaries to judge the outcome.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently a private member bill on Transgender Persons (protection of Rights) Bill was tabled.

→ Key features :-

- Defining a transgender as someone neither wholly male nor wholly female or a mix of both.
- Certification from the District Magistrate
- Right to shared residence in a household.
- Right against domestic violence and abuse
- Rights at the workplace, against discrimination.

→ Need for passing the Bill :-

1) Human rights of the trans-gender people and right to life under Art 21.

2) Poor representation in jobs ~~and~~ education and politics.

3) Stigma faced in the public places like offices.

4) Homelessness: Due to conservative attitudes, often they are shunted out of the house and have to function as beggars or in the Guru - chela system of the Hijra family.

5) Vulnerable to sexual abuse and prostitution, due to lack of employment.

Way Forward

→ Key issues with the bill: —

→ self-determination of gender.

→ Reservation in jobs / ~~health~~ education.

→ Healthcare insurance.

must be ironed out.

Supreme courts Nas foundation and Puttaswamy judgement must be upheld.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबंधित सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With changing times, India is engaging with its diaspora in a myriad of ways.

Earlier, the diaspora was a lucrative source of Remittance and a way for India to make itself heard in the world.

In the increasingly globalised world, this is changing and India is engaging in new ways:-

1) Government initiatives promoting tourism, such as the PRAVASI BHARATIYA YOJANA, that allows NRIs to visit places in India.

2) Initiatives like the Pravasi Bharat Diwas to outline India's diaspora's engagement. [Held recently at the KUMBH (Prayagraj)].

3) Draft emigration bill, providing compulsory insurance for emigration check required (ECR) citizens.

4) Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder scheme for multiple entry lifelong visa for the diaspora along the lines of NRIs.

5) Increased e-governance and presence on social media.
- The Indian embassy is known for its swift response to any citizens/diaspora in distress on sites like Twitter.

6) Rescue of stranded ~~citizens~~ diaspora as seen in case of Operation Raahat.

An increased engagement with the diaspora reflects the needs of the globalised world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. The Regional comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is an (ASEAN + 6) initiative with immense potential :-

- Constitutes 40 percent of the world's GDP
- Large proportion of the world's population
- ~~Nega~~ the fastest growing economies are included
- Integration of the Indo-Pacific region

→ However, the challenges that RCEP poses for India can't be ignored :-

1) Members have been pressing for an 'early harvest' package which doesn't suit India :-
- India's strength is services and it is imperative that services and goods deal happens in tandem.

2) China is the only nation in the RCEP block with whom India is ~~not~~ has ~~no~~ neither an FTA nor talks for an FTA (free trade agreement).

- ASEAN ~~India FTA~~, Japan and South Korea have FTAs with India.
- New Zealand and Australia are in talks for an FTA

Thus India sees it as an indirect FTA with China.

3) Apprehensions about trade deficits given the 'ASEAN tigers' (manufacturing economies) and China.

4) Apprehensions about Chinese goods flooding the market

- Mistrust over telecom privacy.

eg. Huawei

India must tread carefully, and not compromise its interests, while benefiting from RCEP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments institutionalised the Panchayati Raj and urban local bodies in India. As an exercise in democratic decentralisation, it has been largely successful at the POLITICAL level:-

1) The 33 percent women's reservations have institutionalised their political participation.

2) Reservations for SC and ST have been successful, but there are instances of murders of Dalit sarpanches.

3) The mandated elections through State Election Commission have led to their constitution and continuity in every state.

4) Uniformity in constitution

as a three - tier system has been ensured.

There are many bottlenecks that remain:-

→ FINANCIAL :-

1) There are instances of the states not devolving enough funds since this is discretionary.

2) Disparity between states in terms of funding as highlighted by Economic survey 2017-18.

3) Excessive dependence on state finance and inability to raise own resources due to
- Unwillingness to tax of villagers and city-dwellers.
- Populist pressures to price services low.
- Poor rating of Municipal Bonds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ ADMINISTRATIVE :-

1) Lack of education of 70% of the rural population eligible (above 21 years)
- Uneducated office bearers are unable to cope with administration in many cases.

2) Lack of agency in developing Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
- Final approval is granted by the state or district level.

Way Forward : As PRIs complete 25 years, the following must be done:-

1) Government schemes like Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan must be implemented.
2) Compulsory devolution by states defined by state finance commission.
3) Partial credit enhancement of Municipal Bonds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The anti-defection law (10th Schedule) provisions have been repeatedly violated and misinterpreted :-

1) Exceptions regarding 'MERGER' where 2/3rd of the party members defect have been invoked frequently.

2) There are allegations of the speaker acting in a partisan manner, since s(he) belongs to a political party.

3) Row over resignations of members as seen in case of the recent Karnataka Assembly show a ~~misrepresentation~~ misinterpretation.

The anti-defection law was intended to stop the changing party memberships.

through disqualification on grounds of defection both from the Parliament and the ministrial berths if:-

- A party member changes parties.
- An independent joins a party.
- A nominated member joins party after six months.

However, there are many suggestions to improve the functioning:-

1) Exceptions regarding merger and in case of nominated member joining party (before 6 months) must be removed.

2) Cooling-off period can be introduced for any member changing parties.

3) Fixed time period for disqualification pleas to be decided.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) An independent authority like Election Commission can be roped in for deciding 10th schedule cases, instead of the speaker.

- The Supreme court judgement upholding judicial review is a correct step in these cases.

5) Alternatively, the healthy convention of the speaker resigning from party politics can be established.

It is imperative for the proper functioning of the act, so that democratic will is not subverted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constitutional amendments can occur in three ways:-

Amendment

- Under Art. 368: special majority. eg. 42nd amendment
- simple majority. (not deemed amendment) eg. 5th, 6th schedules state reorganization
- Under Art 368: Special majority + consent of half state eg. GST amendment

It follows the middle path between rigidity and flexibility

Rigidity:

1) Requirement of a special majority in both houses [~~majority~~ 2/3rd present & voting and 2/3rd majority total membership].

- This is not easy to achieve. Even the current government with 303 seats

in Lok Sabha doesn't can be checked in the Rajya Sabha.

2) Consent of states required for amending federal features like taxation, Art 368 itself 7th sch. etc

Thus, it is designed to promote a check on power.

Comparison →

The American constitution has a very rigid amendment procedure and strictly defined federalism.

The Indian system is not as rigid, though it promotes a check on power.

Flexibility :-

1) In some cases the amendment can happen by a simple majority eg. as seen in the J&K reorganisation Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) In case the government commands a majority, it can go through with the amendment.

3) Consensus of other parties can be developed on important issues.

eg. Reservation for Economically Backward citizens was unanimously supported.

Comparison →

British Constitution built on Parliamentary supremacy and unitary government has a very fluid system. It is not even limited by judicial review unlike India (BASIC structure - Kesavanand)

Thus, the constitution provides for a synthesis of British parliamentary sovereignty and American rigidity in amendment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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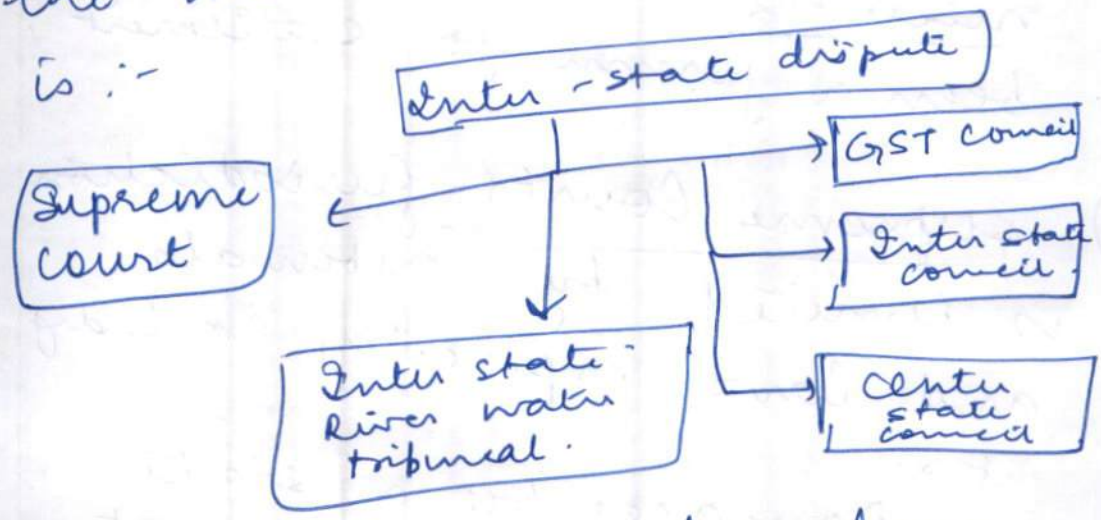
In settling inter-state disputes, the institutional architecture is :-



This architecture has been useful in resolving many disputes, but some caveats remain :-

1) The inter state river water disputes are not resolved in a timely fashion. They have been going on for decades.
eg. Cauvery, Krishna,

2) Moreover, there is reluctance to honor judgements
eg. Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Cauvery)

3) Inter - state councils established under the States reorganisation Act have not had regular meetings and have hardly been a forum for settlement.

4) Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited by tribunals and laws explicitly excluding it.

- Damages by a state against the center can't be addressed.
- Pre - constitution treaties can't be addressed.

However, the court reserves the right to judicial review

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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e-governance is the carrying out of government functions using electronic and technology enabled solutions.

~~e-governance involves citizen portals like CPGRAMS~~

e-governance

- G2B
  govt to Business
  eg. Procurement, GEM), CMSME SAMBANDH, PARIVESH (env. norms)
- G2G
  govt to govt,
  eg. PRAGATI
- G2C
  govt to citizen,
  eg. CPGRAMS, social media, eVigil

Recent technological advances can usher in an era of good governance.

good governance
- responsive
- accountable
- transparent
- corruption-free
- efficient

1) Advances in Data analytics can be used in better targeting of schemes and avoiding exclusion errors.
- This is highlighted by the Economic survey 2018-19

2) Data analytics can be useful in preparing detailed Outcome reports (eg- NITI AAYOG), Risk analysis for responsive disaster management. etc.

3) Smartphones can be deployed:
- Geo-tagging and monitoring swach Bharat outcomes. [Economic Survey 2018-19]
- collecting census data (2021) and citizen surveys in a timely, accurate manner.

4) Promoting transparency and pro-active disclosure by:
- Digitising information and making it available

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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on the website.

- Transparency of Rules Act (TORA) compliant website

5) Monitoring and accountability

- Recording timelines and tracking of applications
- Citizen's social audit online through survey.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indians are donating to philanthropy more than ever.

Significance of Philanthropy :-

1) Augmenting the capacity of the welfare state through donations to non-government organisations (NGOs)
- Reaching remote areas
- Using innovative solutions
(eg. Pratham NGO - Annual Survey on Education Report on Learning outcomes)

2) Helping fellow citizens enjoy their fundamental rights.

3) Mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility is a win-win for both the company and community.

CSR
- company gets good publicity and support
- community benefits.

4) The income gap and the conundrum of the 'super rich' is resolved when they become philanthropists.
eg Bill and Melinda Gates, Azim Premji.

5) Citizen's ~~health~~ indicators on development improve.

6) In this context, Gandhi's (trusteeship) model of the rich treating their wealth as a 'trust' for fellow citizens is relevant.

Factors holding back philanthropy

1) Poor reputation of NGOs:-
- Tax evasion conduits for rich donors.
- Hawala transaction and insurgency funding.
- Opaque foreign funding.
- Non-registration with Home ministry.

2) Lack of transparency on usage of funds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Mandatory CSR results in:

- Spending on publicity is greater than actual benefit to community.
- Stifling corporate wealth for voluntary philanthropy.

4) Poor penetration of digital literacy and online payments.

Philanthropy can be promoted as a conduit for development, using tax incentives, registered NGOs, govt. donation portals (eg. Swach Bharat) etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The world's largest universal health-care scheme - Ayushman Bharat was launched recently in India.

Challenges faced in implementing healthcare schemes in India :-

1) Health is a state subject, Any legislation or scheme promoting uniformity is implemented by states and invites allegations of central interference.
- Thus, ~~Universal~~ national portability can't be enabled.

2) Rural-urban disparity in the doctor availability -
- Though ruralfolk are 50% of the population, only 30% doctors operate in rural areas.

3) Lack of awareness
4) Poor primary health over-burdens secondary and tertiary system.
5) Corruption in procuring equipment, releasing insurance etc.
6) unclear relationship with private sector.
   - While NITI AAYOG promotes a public-private model, many prefer public hospitals.
7) Allegations of undue benefit to development partners - empanelled hospitals and insurers.
8) Shortage of trained doctors.
   - WHO estimates that only 1/5 doctors in India are qualified to practise, indicating widespread quackery.

A robust healthcare system can be a gamechanger in this regard:-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Reduced OOPEs (out of pocket expenditure) and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's demographic potential will be reached in 2047. For it to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it must address:-

1) ACCESS TO EDUCATION :-

- Gross enrollment Ratio is 97%. [ASER - Pratham NGO].
- female dropout rate is higher at higher education levels..
- Poor penetration in remote areas. and rural areas. The mandated 'one school at 5 km' under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan is not there in practise

Way forward :-

1) Technology enabled e-learning like SWAYAM PRABHA
2) Enabling infrastructure through RISE scheme.

2) EQUITY :

- female literacy rates and

learning outcomes are suffering.

- SC and ST students have higher illiteracy and face stigma (eg. Payal Tadvi suicide)

Way Forward :-

- Awareness campaigns.
- Reservation and fee concession

3) QUALITY : The learning outcomes measured by the ASER report are not flattering.

- High level of 'Brain drain'
- Low employability

Way Forward →

- Quality measurement and audit with focus on outcomes. eg. NIRF.
- student's surveys and feedback.
- Global benchmarks.

4) AFFORDABILITY :

- Increasing privatisation
- Rising student loan costs at higher education levels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WAY FORWARD →

- Streamlining scholarship portals eg NSEL
- subsidising education
- Regulating prices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) ACCOUNTABILITY :-

- Poor levels of teacher training, high absenteeism, etc.

WAY FORWARD →

- Child rights based approach.
- Teacher's training.
- social audit of ~~chet~~ policy.

If these challenges aren't tackled, India will end up squandering demographic potential. Human capital development is imperative for a knowledge superpower

19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Afghan peace process has been affected by many factors:-

1) USA's interest in a quick exit from the region has emboldened Pakistan-enabled Talibani extremists.
- The USA's decision to negotiate with the Taliban subverting the democratic government

2) Pakistan's preference for a 'friendly' Afghanistan under the Taliban.

3) Regional interests of China, Russia and India regarding stability, connectivity etc.

4) Poor credibility of the Afghan elected government:-
- Allegations of corruption
- Perception of being propped up by foreign agencies.
- Poor delivery of public functions / governance.

5) An emboldened Taliban due to USA's negotiations and eminent withdrawal.

~~6) In all of this.~~

6) Incapability of the Afghan Army in the absense of American troops.

In all of this, democracy and citizens rights have taken a backseat in Afghanistan.

→ India's Approach

1) India favours a democratic, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process

2) India has been training the Afghan National Defense Services (ANDS) and granting military helicopters.

- However, as our Foreign minister mentioned, India will not have boots on Afghan soil, despite USA's provocations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Development of infrastructure :-

- Afghan Parliament (Majlis)
- Zaranj - Delaram highway

4) Connectivity and Trade :-

- India is a major export hub for Afghanistan.
- Chabahar port
- International North south Transport Corridor (INSTC)
- Ashgabat Agreement.

5) International Technical and Economic Co-operation (ITEC) for Afghan human capital development.

India's approach is built upon maintaining peace and stability in the neighbourhood, and preventing terrorism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has ties with both USA and Russia.

→ USA :

- Deepening strategic convergence in the Indo-Pacific (QUAD), military imports, shared penchant for democracy etc.

Challenges :-

1) American objectives to reduce ~~to~~ the trade deficit in India's favour, and rhetoric to that effect.
   - USTR putting India on special 301 list.
   - Duties on steel.
   - ~~Re~~ Removal of General System of Preferences (GSP).

2) American objections over Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Sanitary measures and govt. procurement
   - The local content requirement case in WTO.

3) American highhandedness over India's services exports and HIB visas.

4) Unilateralism on America's part:
- Use of CAATSA Law against Iran and Russia's trade partners that include India.
- Strategic Reduction in expenditure (SRE) in case of Iran.

→ Russia :-
- Old defense partner, ~~supported~~
- ~~at~~ UNSC and NSG permanent membership support.

Challenges :-

1) India's diversification of defense imports.
- currently Russia constitutes 60 percent, down from 70.

2) Russian engagement with India's rivals :-
- Pakistan : military exercise and equipment import.
- China and Russia's growing friendship.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Russia abstained on a UNSC vote on Kashmir recently.

B) India's growing proximity to market economies post 1991 reforms.

Often, friction between these powers accentuates these challenges for India.

- Countering American adversaries through sanctions Act (CAATSA) in case of Indian purchase of S-400 from Russia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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